

February 27, 1918

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MARCH 6, 1918.

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EASTON LODGE FIRE.
MEN OF THE MOMEN
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Every Friday.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND,

March 6, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 91
New Series]—III

The Illustrated London News

of MARCH 2 contains illustrations of—

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DURING HIS WESTERN TOUR.

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AT BOW STREET.

THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH HIS OWN
PEOPLE: IN SOUTH WALES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN HIS OWN
PRINCIPALITY.

THE U.S. ARMY IN ACTION.

EASTON LODGE FIRE.

MEN OF THE MOMENT.

THE CAPTURED GERMAN AIRMAN AND
THE STRANGLED GERMAN EAGLE.

TENDING THE GRAVES OF OUR HEROES.

THE KING'S RED CROSS GIFTS: PRINTS
FROM THE ROYAL COLLECTION.

BRITISH TROOPS AND TANKS IN PALESTINE.
CAVALRY ON THE MOVE ON THE WESTERN
FRONT.

GUARDSMEN SAVING A GUN AT CAMBRAL
PEAT FUEL FOR FRENCH FIELD-KITCHENS.

"THE ROAD FROM ARRAS TO BAPAUME."

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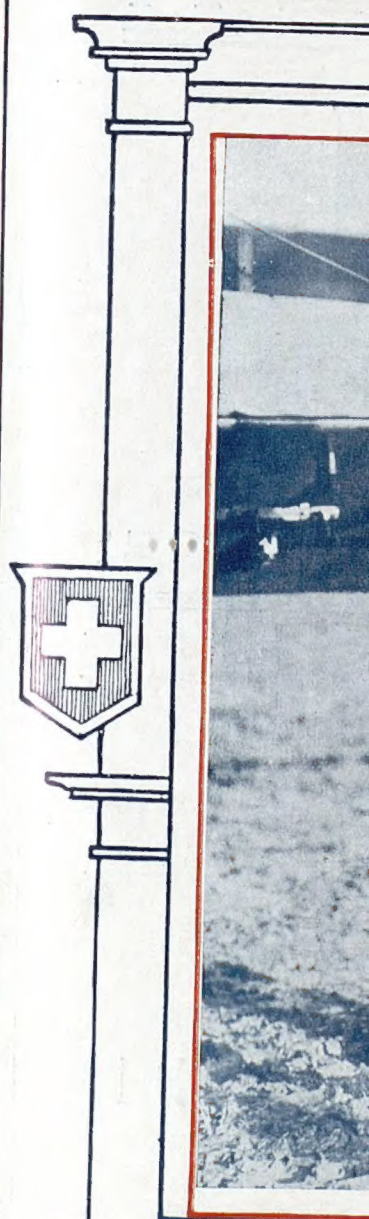
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ONDON: FEB. 23, 1918.

NDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1918.

The Illustrated War News



"STRAFED" BEFORE BEING USED: A GERMAN ARMOURED CHAMBER FOR A FRONT-LINE PERISCOPE.

Australian Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

HERTLING, WILSON, AND BALFOUR—EXPOSURE OF HUN AIMS—THE DAILY ROUND IN THE WEST—GUNS, RAIDS, AND BOMBS—STEADY INCREASE IN ALLIED AIR-WORK—THREE MONTHS' RESULTS—FRENCH AND ITALIAN INCIDENTS.

WHETHER the "war of movement" ever returns to the Western Front or not, it has returned with bitter irony in Russia, where once more, as in August and September 1914 nearer home, every day marks the onward sweep of German hordes—without, however, any splendour of resistance. The details of that advance will be found in their usual place. It is mentioned

before Mr. Balfour spoke, it was well remarked by the leading journal that Count Hertling had been answered already by Mr. Wilson. The Foreign Secretary still further threw the Chancellor's and the President's arguments into sharp categorical contrast. He completed the exposure of Germany by setting her most recent acts against her professions. Out of her own mouth was she judged.

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ROYALTY ON RATIONS: THE KING AND QUEEN'S MEAT CARDS.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

here merely to note the quarter towards which the attention of the world has been chiefly directed during the period of our weekly *précis*. Fighting on the British and French fronts pursued its uniform course, and the reports were chiefly concerned with aerial combats and bombing raids. Another point of interest, scarcely secondary to the German advance on Petrograd, emerged in the Reichstag speech of Count Hertling, and the immediate and crushing reply which it drew from Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. These two speeches made an important contribution to history, and registered most significantly the attitude of the belligerents. The day

"By all means," said Count Hertling, "restore Belgium. We do not want to stay there, but we must take care that it shall not become a jumping-off ground for enemy machinations." "When," asked Mr. Balfour, "was Belgium a jumping-off ground for enemy machinations?" He went on to show that German care for economic freedom and frontier security were mere cloaks for schemes of commercial and territorial gain. Reviewing Hertling's quasi-acceptance of Mr. Wilson's great points—settlement on principles of essential justice; no bartering of peoples and provinces from sovereignty to sovereignty—Mr. Balfour asked when German foreign or military policy had

March 6, 1918

recognised essential justice. Lorraine, whose case Germany had bartered for peace. As to the bartering of peace, Ukraine and Poland were regarded the professed Germany in the East, the and devastation, German



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THE WRECK OF THE

entirely occupied with sunderfoot of treaties, and humanity itself. Finally, the dangers of premature them without a clear cer be "to commit the great future peace of the world." Diplomacy is not of the first importance at present, but this speech of Count Hertling's, like his last, has helped the Allied nations to understand German war aims. More usefully still, it has thrown light upon German peace aims. It also evaluates the War Lord's professed assent to Mr. Wilson's principles.

While the voices of statesmen rang across a desolated world, the guns of the enemy roared, with somewhat increased vigour, across No Man's Land. The period opened with rather hotter German artillery-fire at Passchendaele, round Hill 70 on our lines were attacked. Similar conditions held Scarpe, at Monchy,

After a day or two of indifferent weather for flying, our airmen got to work again in force on Feb. 26. Long-distance reconnaissances, photography, and artillery-observation were carried out with success during all the hours of daylight. Railway works at Courtrai, Douai, and Valenciennes, and aerodromes and billets north of



DURING ONE OF THE DAILY BOMBARDMENTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WHILE WAITING FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SPRING OFFENSIVE: BRITISH GUNNERS LOADING AN 8-INCH HOWITZER.

Official Photograph.

Douai, received four tons of bombs. Many severe air-combats took place. In these the very strong west wind greatly favoured the enemy's machines. Fourteen German machines were accounted for in combats between 'plane and 'plane, while a fifteenth was brought down by anti-aircraft gun-fire. Eight of our machines failed to return. On the night of the 26th-27th our aviators dropped half a ton of bombs on barracks and railway stations at Treves, and one-and-a-half tons on an aerodrome near Metz. All the British machines returned safely, after having fought and brought down a hostile unit.

Between Dec. 5 and Feb. 19 thirty-five aerial raids were made over German territory, and twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped, doing enormous damage to military works, munition-factories, railways, aerodromes, and billets. The destruction of observation-balloons by our airmen is regarded by the French as "significant." The enemy will need all his eyes in the coming struggle. Garros and Marchal, the great French airmen, have escaped from a German prison.

On the earlier of the days in question, the French reported fairly heavy artillery duels on the Aisne, Champagne, and Verdun fronts. On the 25th the gun-fire continued in Champagne, particularly in the Tahure region, and was very lively also in Upper

Alsace. On the 26th the artillery activity was "marked" on both sides, north of the Chemin des Dames, on both banks of the Meuse, at Hill 304, the Mort Homme, Beaumont, and Chambrettes. On the 27th the fire was violent on the Meuse. On March 1 a heavy German infantry attack on the Chemin des Dames was repulsed.

The record of the infantry included a dashing penetration on the 24th of enemy elements at Pont d'Anspach and Anspach-le-Bas, in Upper Alsace. The raiders burned enemy works, inflicted casualties, and brought back prisoners. On the 25th, near Urcel, on the Ailette, our Allies performed a similar exploit. On the 26th there was no infantry action. On the 27th they beat off two strong enemy raids on the Chemin-des-Dames and the Butte-du-Mesnil. Enemy aeroplanes bombarded Nancy on the night of the 26th-27th, and killed a few civilians. On the 28th French patrols at Beaumont and in Lorraine took some prisoners.

The principal features of the Italian struggle were lively cannonading, patrol actions, and the feeling of various points by attacking parties of the enemy. The gun-fire was liveliest from the Adige to Astico, in the Trentino, and moderate elsewhere. A British patrol caused

the enemy considerable loss on the Piave, and between that river and the Brenta an enemy marching column was caught and dispersed by artillery. At Monte Asolone reconnaissance parties were briskly engaged. Air-work



DURING ONE OF OUR DAILY BOMBARDMENTS OF THE GERMAN WESTERN FRONT POSITIONS: BRINGING UP HOWITZER SHELLS FROM A BATTERY MAGAZINE.—[Official Photograph.]

was intense over the first lines. Railway stations at Mattorello and Primolano were bombed. The enemy again bombed Castelfranco, Mestre, and Venice.

LONDON: MARCH 2, 1918.



Men



A TRENCH "RUNNER"

The "runner" in the lines is the war, although, perhaps, by the company, or battalion, mess, communications between battalion trenches to any section with which there is no other medium available.

artillery activity was north of the Chemin de la Meuse, at Beaumont, and Chambray was violent on the heavy German infantry. Dames was repulsed. of the infantry in- ing penetration on the y elements at Pont l'Anspach-le-Bas, in The raiders buried inflicted casualties, and prisoners. On the 25th, the Ailette, our Allies similar exploit. On the no infantry action. y beat off two strong on the Chemin-des- the Butte-du-Mesnil. es bombarded Nancy f the 26th-27th, and rilians. On the 28th at Beaumont and in some prisoners. al features of the were lively cannon- ctions, and the feel- points by attacking enemy. The gun-fire from the Adige to rentino, and moderate British patrol caused s on the Piave, and e Brenta an enemy ight and dispersed Asolone reconnais- engaged. Air-work



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SWITZER SHELLS FROM
[Photograph.]

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Castelfranco, Mestre,
LONDON: MARCH 2, 1918.

Men who Carry Their Lives in Their Hands.



A TRENCH "RUNNER" TAKING A MESSAGE: THREADING HIS WAY ALONG THE TRENCHES; STARTING.

The "runner" in the lines is one of the indispensable people in the war, although, perhaps, but little is said about him. He is the company, or battalion, messenger, or orderly, for carrying communications between battalion or company headquarters along the trenches to any section with which communication is desired and there is no other medium available at the moment. The runner,

as he takes the shortest and quickest way, has often, in consequence, on occasion to pass under fire across the open. In not a few cases runners have to take the greatest risks, carrying their lives in their hands with every chance palpably against them. Many unnamed heroes have gone to their death while filling the rôle of a runner.—[New Zealand Official Photographs.]

A "Red Cross" Barge on a french Canal.



TRANSPORT BY WATER: WOUNDED SOLDIERS BEING CONVEYED UPON A RED CROSS HOSPITAL BARGE.

The Red Cross Hospital Barge is a form of transport peculiarly well suited for the conveyance of our wounded troops from the Front to the Base, where such a means exists. For transport by water, with its smooth method of progress, its simple and cleanly fittings and furniture, its attentive and well-trained nurses, is a sufficient contrast in itself to the "stern alarms" of action, and

for that reason is a curative influence of very real value. Our first photograph suggests with clearness that perfect order and cleanliness which in themselves must act as a sedative upon overwrought nerves; our second picture is cheering to look upon, for the patients are obviously thoroughly enjoying breakfast and ignoring the fact that they have been wounded.—[Official Photographs.]

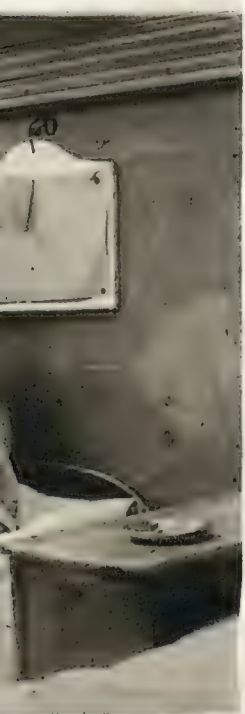
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TRANSPORT OF TROOPS

The waterways of France are being used for the transport of the wounded on a Red Cross Hospital Barge. This is peculiarly suitable for such a purpose, as it is all shaking or jolting such as is met on land. Our first photograph shows a doctor, standing on deck, with the

al.



CROSS HOSPITAL BARGE.

ce of very real value. Our
that perfect order and clean-
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enjoying breakfast and ignoring
—[Official Photographs.]

A "Red Cross" Barge Carrying Wounded in France.



TRANSPORT OF TROOPS TO HOSPITAL : CARRIED BY RED CROSS BARGES IN THE WESTERN AREA.

The waterways of France are being turned to valuable account in the transport of the wounded on the Western Front. The method is peculiarly suitable for such a purpose owing to the absence of all shaking or jolting such as must otherwise be sometimes inevitable. Our first photograph shows a group of nurses and the doctor, standing on deck, with the Union Jack and Red Cross flags

waving in the wind. The second picture is of one of the nursing sisters giving a light to one of her patients for his cigarette. The soothing influence of tobacco upon the wounded has never before been made so manifest as it has during the long course of this unprecedented war, and cigarettes have been smoked by the million with unfailing effect.—[Official Photograph.]

The Boy Scout Movement in Serbia.

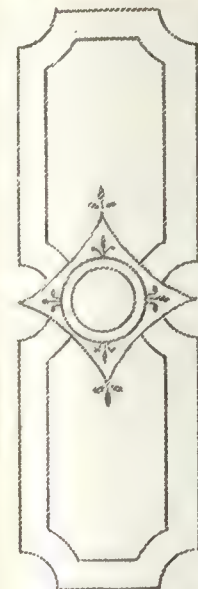


SERBIA'S JOLLY BOY SCOUTS AND THEIR ATHLETIC EXERCISES : AT SWORD PRACTICE ; A BOXING MATCH.

The excellent Boy Scout movement originated by General Baden-Powell has extended to many countries, and notably to Serbia, where, as our photographs show, the boys are of a fine, intelligent, and athletic type, and thoroughly enjoy their training. The presence of some little girls among the onlookers in uniform dress appears to indicate also the existence of an organisation akin to

our Girl Guides. In this connection it is of interest to recall that there are several hundred Serbian boys and elder students in this country brought over by the Serbian Relief Fund to continue their education. They are at various British schools and Universities, and are very keen on all forms of outdoor games and sports. They have formed a successful football club.—[Photos. by C.N.]

for the



AT THE ROYAL DENTAL

Dentistry is an R.A.M.C. department forward during the war ; more has been resorted to in order to regiments. As we have illustrated surgeries on motor-vehicles are all sectors of the front, and de



ICE ; A BOXING MATCH.

It is of interest to recall that boys and elder students in this Relief Fund to continue their British schools and Universities, of outdoor games and sports. ball club.—[Photos. by C.N.]



for the Army Dentists Corps: Women War-Workers.

AT THE ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON: MODELLING "MOUTHS"; PRESSING AND FINISHING PLATES.

Dentistry is an R.A.M.C. department which has come prominently forward during the war; more than ever since universal service has been resorted to in order to fill satisfactorily the ranks of our regiments. As we have illustrated in earlier issues, mobile dental surgeries on motor-vehicles are attached to military commands on all sectors of the front, and dental operators find hourly employ-

ment as the surgery vans pass from place to place, often close in rear of the trench lines. Army dental surgeries are also established at base and rest camps. Meanwhile, at the Royal Dental Hospital, London, and elsewhere, women dental mechanics and makers of appliances for dentistry have their hands full of work in place of called-up men.—[Photos. by Clarke and Hyde.]

futurism at the front.



RECORDING THE WAR FOR FUTURE EYES BY FUTURISM: THE BOMBER—AN OFFICIAL ARTIST'S DRAWING!

It was an interesting experiment to send to the front as an official artist so noted a member of the modern school as Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, two of whose drawings, from his Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, are here reproduced. In a preface to his catalogue Mr. Nevinson discourses freely, and not without denunciation of others, on his own principles in art. "I have now

attempted," he writes, "to synthesise all the human activity and to record the prodigious organisation of our Army. . . . All of my work had to be done from the most rapid shorthand sketches, and often under trying conditions in the front line, behind the lines, above the lines in observation-balloons, over the lines in aeroplanes, and beyond them to the country at present held by the enemy. I

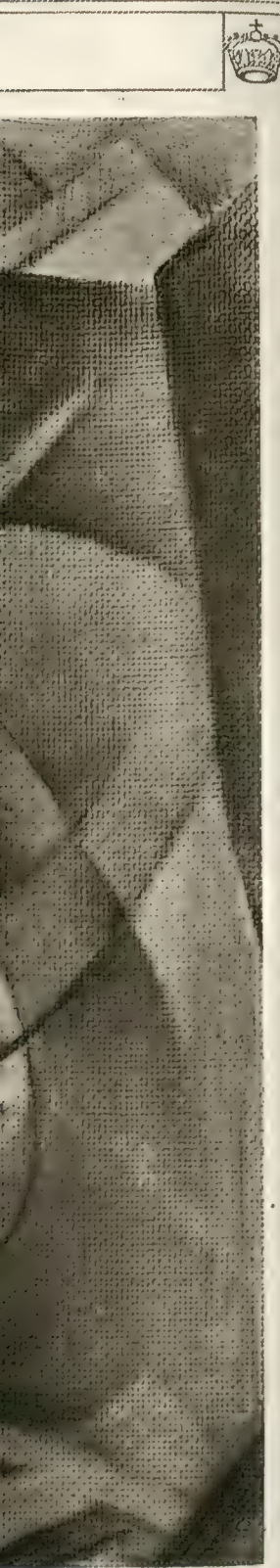
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MODERN ART METHODS

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relied chiefly on memory, a method and for which I am ever grateful and anarchic to be merely copied of the 'Plain Art' school always directly from Nature, their work marred by all manner of Nature



AL ARTIST'S DRAWING !

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ons, over the lines in aeroplanes,
present held by the enemy. I
[Continued opposite.]



MODERN ART METHODS APPLIED TO THE ILLUSTRATION OF MODERN WARFARE: A BURSTING SHELL.

Continued.
relied chiefly on memory, a method I learnt as a student in Paris
and for which I am ever grateful, as Nature is far too confusing
and anarchic to be merely copied on the spot. Though the followers
of the 'Plain Art' school always laid great stress on working
directly from Nature, their work is none the less pure invention
marred by all manner of Nature's accessories. An artist's business

is to create, not to copy or abstract, and this can only be done
when, after close and continuous observation . . . visual know-
ledge of realities is used emotionally and mentally in the creation of
a work of art."—[From the Exhibition of Pictures by C. R. W.
Nevinson, one of the Official Artists on the Western Front; on view at
the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square.]

On the Western front in France; Labour Corps.



FROM ENGLAND AND INDIA: CARTING HEAVY TIMBER IN A FOREST; AN INDIAN SAWING SQUAD.

"The Labour Corps," says a correspondent of the "Times," "is at work all over the British war-zone in France, and on the lines of communication as well, and its staff has to keep touch with units some of which are very close to that jagged edge of No Man's Land where the bayonet gleams and the barrage roars." They turn their hands to all sorts of work. In addition to the

"Labour Corps," so termed, soldiers of the Regulars are also employed in tree-felling and carting, as seen in the upper illustration. Squads of natives enlisted in India in connection with the Labour Corps are also in France. A party under a native officer is seen in the lower illustration, starting out for wood-cutting with their two-handed saws.—[Official Photographs.]

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China, which as a nation is in France by labour corps. excellent. They can handle reasonable intelligence and useful coolies for piling or for hours without tiring.



INDIAN SAWING SQUAD.

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ation, starting out for wood-
—[Official Photographs.]

On the Western front in France: Chinese Labour Corps.



AT ONE OF THE CHINESE CAMPS: RATION-DISTRIBUTION TO THE COOLIES; IN A WORK-SHED.

China, which as a nation is at war with Germany, is represented in France by labour corps. As all-round workers the Chinese are excellent. They can handle stores, and do other things for which reasonable intelligence and initiative are required, and make also useful coolies for piling or unloading heavy timber, etc., working for hours without tiring. The Chinese labourers in France are

mostly recruited from the Northern provinces, and are sturdy and of good physique. They are docile and obedient, give little trouble, and do not get drunk or commit crimes of violence. Incidentally, as one Chinaman to European eyes exactly resembles another, to prevent personation on pay days the finger-print of every man, taken on enrolment, is checked by the paymaster.—[Official Photos.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XCI.—THE 12TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

PONSONBY'S CHARGE AT WATERLOO.

THE 12th Light Dragoons, now the 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, was commanded at Waterloo by Colonel, afterwards Major-General, the Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, who led the regiment in one of the most desperate and famous charges of that day. It was the second magnificent charge in which Ponsonby had taken part, for at Talavera he had, as Major, been with the 23rd in an exploit equally memorable.

At Waterloo Ponsonby was with Vandeleur's Brigade, and in Picton's Division, posted on the extreme left of the British infantry. It was getting on for twelve o'clock, when the Division was sharply attacked by the French, who were driven back after stiff fighting. The repulse owed much to a splendid charge of a brigade of British heavy cavalry, commanded by Sir Frederick Ponsonby's cousin, the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, who fell in the moment of his success.

As the beaten French force retired, a fresh column, which had not previously come into action, continued to press forward from the enemy's extreme right. The British left, just then in process of re-forming, was seriously threatened. Sir Frederick saw the danger, but at the moment could not apply to Vandeleur for orders, as that officer had gone forward with the 16th Light Dragoons, partly to protect his

own brigade and partly to assist William Ponsonby's heavies. The matter became urgent, for the new French attack had developed rapidly. It was very formidable. Frederick Ponsonby saw himself out-numbered. He had nothing in hand except his own regiment.

He saw, however, that a defensive attitude would be fatal. Small though his available force was, he determined, on his own responsibility, to take the offensive without delay.

The topography of Waterloo is well known: even the least expert reader can easily picture the two opposing ridges, with a small valley between. The French had descended on their side, and were now in the hollow. On their left the enemy had the support of a body of Lancers; their artillery, posted on the rising ground in the rear, covered them with a hot and well-directed fire. Ponsonby's idea was to move forward at once and engage the French before they

should gain the ridge on which he was stationed. Very quietly, he spoke to his men. He was

never theatrical, for all his dash and fire. "Be steady, the 12th, and do your duty. Form open column!"

The order was obeyed with the precision of a field-day, and the 12th moved off. The going was at first very heavy over the ploughed land soaked with the previous night's torrential rain. At first the Light

(Continued overleaf)



COMMANDING THE FIRST SERBIAN ARMY IN THE FIELD ON THE SALONIKA FRONT: GENERAL VASSITCH.—[Photograph by C.N.]



IN A TRENCH SECTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT WHILE HELD BY THE YORK AND LANCASTERS: A GAS-SENTRY AT HIS LOOK-OUT POST.—[Official Photograph.]

In Re



SOLDIERS OF THE

Ever since the abdication and the restoration of King Constantine, active measures have been taken under the auspices of M. Venizelos and the Allies to regenerate and reform Greece, previous to the abdication of King Constantine at the request of the Allies, re-

DRAGOONS.

to assist William Ponsonby became urgent, had developed rapidly. Frederick Ponsonby saw had nothing in hand. He saw, however, that defensive attitude could be fatal. Small though his available force was, he determined, on his own responsibility, to take the offensive without delay.

The topography of Waterloo is well known: even the least expert reader can easily picture the two opposing ridges, with a small valley between. The French had descended on their side, and were now in the hollow. On their left the enemy had the support of a body ofancers; their artillery, posted on the rising ground in the rear, covered them with a hot and well-directed fire. Ponsonby's idea was to move forward at once and engage the French before they could be stationed. He was

never theatrical, for all his dash and fire. "Be steady, the 12th, and do your duty. Form open column!"

The order was obeyed with the precision of a field-day, and the 12th moved off. The going was at first very heavy over the ploughed land soaked with the previous night's torrential rain. At first the Light

[Continued overleaf]

In Readiness when Called On: Greek Troops.



SOLDIERS OF THE REFORMED ARMY AT M. VENIZELOS' DISPOSAL: A BAGGAGE-MULE ESCORT.

Ever since the abdication and withdrawal elsewhere of King Constantine, active measures have been in progress in Greece under the auspices of M. Venizelos and the Allied headquarters staff at Salonika to regenerate and reform the Greek Army. Some time previous to the abdication of the ex-King, the Greek Army was, at the request of the Allies, removed from its mainland garrisons

into the Morea, beyond the Gulf of Corinth. During the past year the regiments have undergone a drastic reorganisation under the supervision of the Allies, and every effort has been made to convert the troops into an efficient force in readiness for eventualities. Upwards of a quarter of a million excellent first-line soldiers of all arms should be available for M. Venizelos.—[Photo. by C.N.]

Dragoons went slowly, but gradually mended their pace. The French guns were now taking deadly toll, but the 12th never wavered. Their desire was to be at the enemy with all speed. At last even discipline could not restrain their impatience. A little in advance of the leading



WITH THE FRENCH ON THE SOMME FRONT: A MOTOR-PROPELLED GUN-CAR CAMOUFLAGED BY MEANS OF BRANCHES AND LEAVES.

French Official Photograph.

squadron rode an officer, who, in obedience to orders, was keeping the moderate pace Ponsonby desired in order to save the horses for the critical work that lay ahead. "Go along, Sir—we'll follow you!" the men shouted, and pressed hard on the squadron's leader's heels, thus throwing forward the line a little. The line was also slightly broken by the necessity of crossing a small road with high banks on each side. "Go along, Sir; go along—we'll follow."

But the officer was not to be hurried.

"Dress by the right, men; dress by the right," he replied. "See where your Colonel is."

At that moment Ponsonby was riding ahead, more to the right than in the centre of the advancing line. "Look to the right for it, lads; look to the right."

They picked up their dressing, and got a glimpse of their leader. "The Colonel, God bless him! Ay, the Colonel!" Many loud cries of regard and affection broke from the 12th as they came together, compact and steady, once more, and curbing their eagerness until Ponsonby should call on them for the great effort.

An eye-witness has said that no more beautiful sight could be imagined than this regiment, devotedly attached to their Commander, proceeding

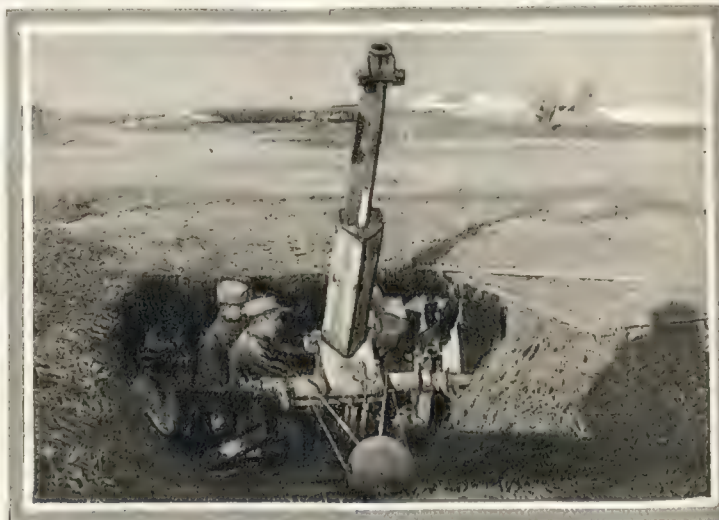
thus orderly and obediently in circumstances of the most trying kind against vastly superior numbers, and entirely unsupported by artillery. They were now suffering more severely from the French gun-fire, and had by accident been fired upon also by their own friends; but they were not to be disconcerted.

At last, just as they had received a terrific volley from the French infantry, Ponsonby let them go. They went at it "hell for leather," dispersed the enemy column, together with the supporting French cavalry, and drove the whole force, shattered, back into Napoleon's lines.

The mêlée, one of the hottest in the annals of war, cost the 12th dear. Ten minutes later they reformed—their ranks sorely thinned. Barely two squadrons remained of the three that had plunged into the opposing mass of the enemy. Ponsonby himself was missing. Terribly wounded in both arms, he had lost control of his horse, which galloped forward with him to the crest of the French position. Several of the 12th gave anxious chase, in vain. On the top of the ridge, a *sabreur* cut

the Colonel down with a slash across the head.

When he was reported missing, the survivors of the 12th were frantic. Ponsonby's own groom, weeping bitterly, rushed forward to the search, and only gave it up, far on in the enemy's lines,



CAMOUFLAGED WITH PAINT AND POSTED UNDER COVER AMIDST CAMOUFLAGED SURROUNDINGS: A FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN'S LURKING-PLACE.—[French Official Photograph.]

when the French skirmishers drove him away.

But Sir Frederick still lived. The story of his fearful night on the field, and his miraculous escape from death, has already been told in these romances.



Forerunners



ONE OF OUR LAST

The "Victoria" is the ill-disastrous loss of life after capturing the flag of Sir George the "Sans Pareil" (which nought era), were our two closed a series of seagoing

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forerunners of the Grand fleet: War-Ships of All Ages.—XXI.



ONE OF OUR LAST SINGLE-TURRET BATTLE-SHIPS: THE "VICTORIA," ADMIRAL TRYON'S FLAG-SHIP.

The "Victoria" is the ill-fated battle-ship that capsized with disastrous loss of life after collision with the "Camperdown," while flying the flag of Sir George Tryon. She, and her sister ship, the "Sans Pareil" (which lasted until just before the "Dreadnought" era), were our two last single-turreted battle-ships. They closed a series of seagoing single-turreters which began with the

"Rupert" of 1872, and was continued in the "Hero" and "Conqueror" of 1882. All were, from first to last, comparative miscarriages of design. The "Victoria" (launched in Jubilee year, 1887) and "Sans Pareil," as the sister ship was called, mounted only two heavy guns—110-ton, 16.5-inch pieces, both in one forward turret. An elongated superstructure filled the space aft.

Behind the french front: The Chinese Labour Contingent.

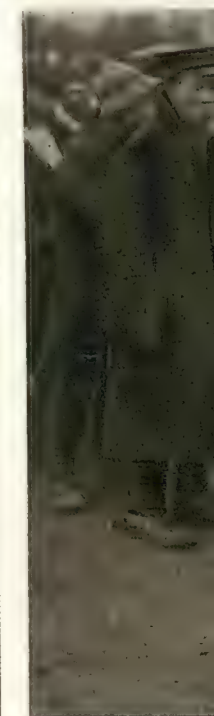


ON THE CHINESE NEW YEAR'S DAY AT A CAMP: JUGGLING AND STILT-WALKING DISPLAYS.

Hundreds of Chinese labourers have crossed the seas and are hard at work doing civilian war-tasks of various sorts behind the battle-front in France. Many are skilled mechanics and carpenters, and are clever and capable in mechanical jobs in the munition factories. A large number of the Chinese are employed as wood-cutters in certain forestal districts, while others are in daily and

nightly employment as charcoal-burners. They are quartered in camps and cantonments in villages and by small towns in the neighbourhood of their work. At one of these the photographs on this and other pages in the present issue were taken during the celebration of the Chinese New Year. Their New Year's Day falls on our February 11.—[Official Photographs.]

Behind



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The Chinese in France. Chinese New Year's as they would have for one kind of display cantonment, as the given up to an open-

Contingent.



T-WALKING DISPLAYS.

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[Official Photographs.]

Behind the french front: The Chinese Labour Contingent.



CHINESE NEW YEAR'S DAY IN CANTONMENTS: DUMB-SHOW LOVE-MAKING DURING A PROCESSION.

The Chinese in France gave themselves up on February 11, the Chinese New Year's Day, to amusements and entertainments such as they would have had at home. In some camps they went in for one kind of display; in others, they had other kinds. At one cantonment, as the above illustrations show, part of the day was given up to an open-air procession with performers acting incidents,

more or less of a dramatic nature, such as those here seen. The great boon of the occasion, in all the camps, was this, as a correspondent notes: "That night they were permitted to gamble, and most of them indulged in their ruling passion to the exclusion of sleep; yet at 7 o'clock next morning they were on their way to work as cheerfully as usual."—[Official Photographs.]



"Army Comrades, Brothers in the fight for the same Great Cause"



AT AN AMERICAN PORT OF DISEMBARKATION IN FRANCE: THE MORNING ARRIVAL OF MOTOR-LORRIES BRINGING American troops have been in the suffered but slight casualties since of the Marne, as 'Army comrade

fight for the same Great Cause": U.S. Troops at a french Port.



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MOTOR-LORRIES BRINGING LABOUR COMPANIES EMPLOYED IN DISCHARGING CARGOES.

American troops have been in the line for some time at the Chemin des Dames for instruction. . . . The American units have suffered but slight casualties since their entry into the line, where they were greeted by the French General, a hero of the Battle of the Marne, as 'Army comrades, brothers in the fight for the same great cause.'—[Drawn on the spot by L. Sabattier.]

In Bombarded Rheims: At the Hotel de Ville.



SAFE AMID WRECKAGE: THE GREAT GALLO-ROMAN MOSAIC IN THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The Hôtel de Ville of Rheims has to a large extent shared the fate of the Cathedral from the shells of the Germans. With its lofty campanile tower it offered a long-range target which the enemy were not slow in taking evil advantage of; with general results shown in the illustration. The building was begun early in the seventeenth century, its architecture being in the Renaissance style.

It served the double purpose of the City Guildhall, and the city library, art gallery, and museum. In the museum, among the other collections, was a large archaeological section in which were displayed numerous Gallo-Roman antiquities, local "finds." One notable exhibit is shown here being inspected, a large Roman mosaic 35 feet long by 26 feet wide.—[French Official Photograph.]

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AS AT VENICE: THE SA

By way of safeguarding as well as shells the specially interesting archaeological section at Rheims Hôtel de Ville, the mosaic was exposed to view during a recent visit. The elaborate precaution shown at Venice, and in other Italian cities, was followed here.

Ville.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

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In Bombarded Rheims: At the Hotel de Ville.



AS AT VENICE: THE SAND-BAG SCREEN WHICH HAS PROTECTED THE GALLO-ROMAN MOSAIC TREASURE.

By way of safeguarding as well as possible from damage by German shells the specially interesting archaeological treasure in the museum at Rheims Hôtel de Ville, the large Roman mosaic (which is seen exposed to view during a recent inspection elsewhere in this issue), the elaborate precaution shown above was adopted. As has been done at Venice, and in other Italian cities to protect artistic master-

pieces or historic monuments, so at Rheims, a sand-bag screen was built in front of and round the great mosaic slab. The screen was firmly compacted against the wall, and supported and reinforced by stonework courses below. The sand-bags were stacked in rows, each several sand-bags deep, and the screen built up so as to cover the entire face of the mosaic.—[French Official Photograph.]

"Tuscania" Survivors in a British Camp.



U.S. TROOPS SAVED FROM THE "TUSCANIA": MARCHING THROUGH CAMP; A GAME OF CHEQUERS.

It will be recalled that the transport "Tuscania," of the Anchor Line, was torpedoed recently off the Irish coast while conveying United States troops to Europe. Out of a total on board of 2235 (including 2030 U.S. officers and men, with the crew and passengers), there were 2069 saved by British destroyers. Many of the American soldiers were landed in Ireland, and some in Scotland. Later, a

number of them arrived in London, and went on to another destination. Our photographs show them in camp "somewhere in England," recuperating and refitting. In the upper illustration they are seen marching into camp behind the Stars and Stripes; in the lower one some of the men are shown playing a game of chequers in an American Y.M.C.A. hut.—[Photos. by Topical.]

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GAME OF CHEQUERS.

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A Great Stimulus to American Recruiting.



"TUSCANIA" SURVIVORS IN ENGLAND: AT DINNER; THE SENIOR OFFICER (RIGHT) AND 2ND IN COMMAND.

The Germans were under the delusion that the sinking of the "Tuscania" would damp the ardour of the United States. It had the opposite effect, and proved, like the air-raids on this country, a strong spur to the national determination. One has only to look at the fine, resolute faces seen in these photographs to understand that such would be the natural consequences of Germany's

action. "It was to be foreseen," said the "New York World," "that as the result of the sinking of the 'Tuscania' by a German submarine recruiting would be immediately stimulated. At every point the U-boat ruthless campaign is destined to react upon Germany. It brought the United States into the war; it keeps the fighting spirit of the nation at white heat."—[Photos. by Topical.]

THE NEW WARRIORS: XXII.—BEAU BRUMMELL, P.C.

DIDACUS looks like the eternal Mr. Pickwick, and feels like Ishmael—at least, the latter part is his idea of it. "Every man's scowl is turned against me," he insists; "and they make most lacerating jokes about me in revues." All the same, he has great power, and can use it for the ends of human progress; before the war there was a particular guild of mottled sarsaparilla-coloured glove which, with all the fervour in his soul, he tried to prevent the British nation from wearing. Now, when he sees that sign of national degeneracy, he merely says "Your name and regiment, please!"

You may have gathered it—Didacus is A.P.M.

One hears a lot about A.P.M.ery, but very few have ever plumbed its depths or analysed its spectra. Didacus says there is more in it than merely tapping on the shoulder and murmuring plain chants about being improperly dressed. His job calls for great mental energy, unblushing tact, and late hours; also, one has to make up one's mind to join the murderer, the food profiteer, the Surveyor of Taxes, and the rest of the confraternity of really well-hated men from the moment one joins the clan.

Didacus is O.C. all garrison military police; under him is that swarm of red-hats who make the area so depressing for those who leave their passes at home on the hut (or tent) dressing-table—"be haccident." He sends his red-hats out in relays to keep sweet the streets of the town (or area), and, when they have gone a sufficient time, he dons his infinitely proper hat, and pulls on

his ineffably correct gloves; and, sallying forth, goes round and sees that his police are at it with zeal and correctitude.

He and his minions are scattered about to see that the general behaviour of all troops of all kinds is fit and proper; that they carry themselves with dignity; that they comport themselves to civilians (and others of themselves) civilly; that they are dressed properly, and all that sort of thing. If they are not as they should be—if they are rowdy, untidy, or in any other way blobs on the fair fame of the Army—

they are "for it." They are stopped; their name, number, and regiment are taken; and in the course of the day the details of man and "crime" are sent along by Didacus to the Regimental office, and C.B. and the rest are the portion of the guilty. If the wrongdoer protests with physical vigour,

(Continued overleaf)



TWO OF THE FIRST OF THE U.S. SOLDIERS IN FRANCE TO BE WOUNDED: STARTING OUT FROM HOSPITAL FOR A MORNING CONSTITUTIONAL.—[Photograph by C.N.]



BROUGHT OVER WITH THE U.S. ARMY EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE: POWERFUL AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES WAITING TO PROCEED NEAR THE FRONT.—[Official Photograph.]

With



IN A FRENCH SECTION

For upwards of three months Italy, despatched after the Italian Army, has been in position on the sector of the French Army contingents well before Christmas last, and leisure to consolidate those positions.

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(Continued overleaf.)



ERFUL AMERICAN
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With the french Army on the Italian front.



IN A FRENCH SECTOR IN NORTHERN ITALY: INFANTRY RESERVES BIVOUACKING; ON THE MARCH.

For upwards of three months now the French reinforcing army in Italy, despatched after the Italian disasters beyond the Isonzo, has been in position on the sectors it took over. Both British and the French Army contingents were in occupation of their positions well before Christmas last, and since then they have been able at leisure to consolidate those positions. As will be remembered, it

fell to the French to carry out a daring and brilliantly successful stroke on the Northern Italian front, which deprived the enemy of one of their most threatening mountain strongholds. The outcome of the *coup de main* has been a complete stoppage of the Austro-German thrust forward from the Trentino for several weeks.—
[Italian Official Photographs.]

Didacus's lictors make no bones about him, and run him in determinedly.

Didacus deals with officers also. The "improperly dressed" officer is "marked over," and a corporal sent in chase—Didacus "wishes to speak to you, Sir." Didacus reprimands in a hurt voice over the absence of gloves (two), or the rake of a cap, or the colour of breeches, suggests means of leading a blameless life for the future, and, in grave cases, takes name and address. The more unpleasant crimes of officers come under his jurisdiction also, and he deals with them—even, should that be necessary, to removing the offender in a taxi.

He has the right to enter theatres—not as a deadhead, but as the depositary of law and order. He is there to see that the military element is

He overlooks the law-abiding spirit in regimental canteens and in camps, putting his foot down heavily on all disorder. He tackles cases of theft in camps, and by his vigilance helps to purge them of the petty robber.

He and his men watch stations, the incoming and the outgoing military men—who have to produce their passes and travelling warrants to prove that they have a right to go where they want to go, and are not trying to steal a march on the regulations, or even absenteeing themselves. He is ever on the search for deserters, both in the stations and in the street, and when he finds them he arrests 'em, puts them in his guard-room, and either provides or obtains an escort to take the miscreant back to his regiment.

If he deals with prisoners—and he frequently



THE PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF CORNWALL, DURING HIS TOUR IN THE DUCHY: H.R.H. AND PARTY, IN MINERS' HELMETS AND DRESS, COMING UP FROM VISITING A WOLFRAM-MINE.

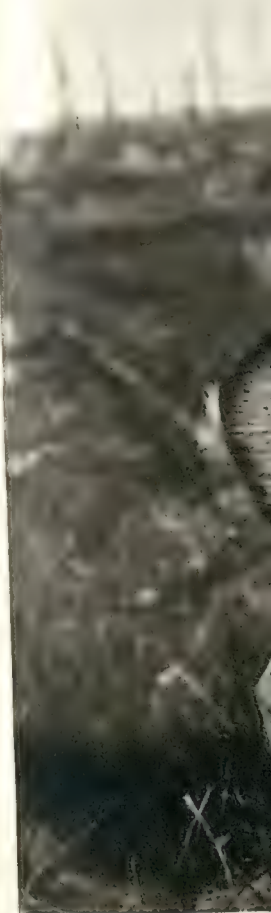
Photograph by S. and G.

acting as an audience should, and not turning melodrama into 'Bolsheviki peace meetings, or dinning the air with cat-calls and other things no actors really like, or rendering discordant promenades and buffets—and is, in fact, behaving itself with decorum. He can enter the gilded caravanserai and the humble pub. to satisfy himself that order is being preserved, that regulations are being kept, and that at places where drink may not be served it is not being given to men who have no right to take it. He can enter dance-halls and sweep them clean of khaki, if the regulations are against that decorative effect in that place; and he can walk or break his way into gaming-houses, and make it most unpleasant for any military body foolish enough to be therein. He can put his veto on any place, and can eliminate the questionable premises by a word against which there is no redress.

does—it is part of his duty to inspect regimental guard-rooms and cells, and any prisoners they may contain, and to satisfy himself that the former are fit for decent incarceration, and are thoroughly seemly and hygienic in all respects, and that the latter are being well looked after.

In order to comport himself as a really gilt-edged A.P.M. should, Didacus has to bristle Military Law—Military Law, *not* Martial Law: the things aren't the same at all. The former deals with soldiers only; the latter with the whole of the population, civil as well as military. Another point is that Didacus can, if he likes, attend courts-martial, if his own interests and inclinations dictate that course—a privilege he shares with the courts-martial officers, who can do this by a divine right. Didacus is a sort of Chief of Police with a Beau Brummell touch.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



"THE RESULT OF

The regimental pet, or mascot, now serving on the Western front, its own battle-scar, or memento, the mascot is called, has, it is displaced—bent right forward instead of being in its natural

March 6, 1918

A Regimental Mascot with a Battle Memento.



"THE RESULT OF A SHELL-BURST": NANCY FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND HER DAMAGED HORN.

The regimental pet, or mascot, of a battalion from South Africa now serving on the Western Front in France, bears, as seen here, its own battle-scar, or memento, like any veteran. "Nancy," as the mascot is called, has, it will be observed, one of her horns displaced—bent right forward in advance of the animal's brow, instead of being in its natural position, upright above the forehead,

as is the case with the other horn. As stated on the back of the photograph, the deformity is "the result of a shell-burst." It is also added that Nancy has been under fire in several battles, and has come through unscathed, except for the displacement referred to. On that occasion, happily, she suffered no other injury or inconvenience.—[Official Photograph.]

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V. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

The Enemy's War on Italian Art Treasures.

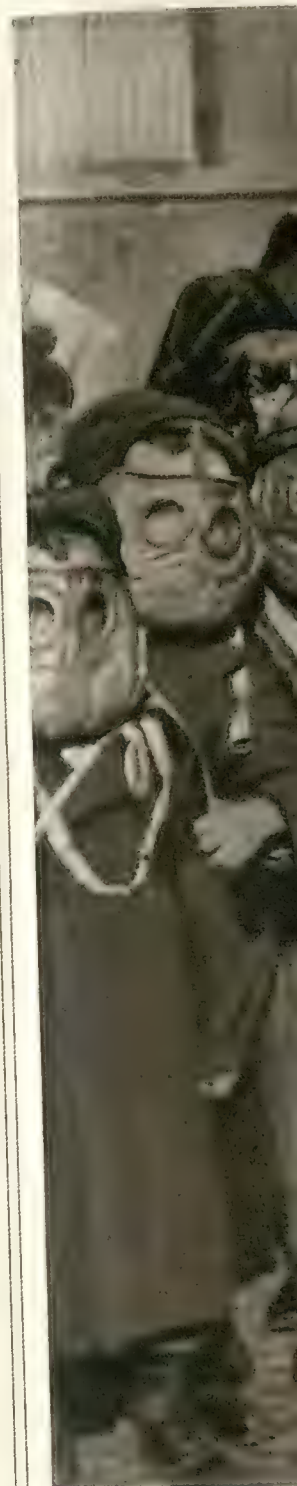


SHATTERED BY ENEMY BOMBARDMENT: RUINED WORKS BY CANOVA; REMOVING A DAMAGED STATUE.

The world of art has suffered deplorable losses by enemy action in Italy. Writing from Milan recently, a "Chronicle" correspondent says: "During the memorable retreat from the Isonzo 42 truck-loads of treasure were got away safely to this side of the Piave by dint of feverish toil. . . . Despite their vaunted culture, the German invaders, who outwitted their Austrian ally by carrying off

to Berlin in two months whatever of value remained in Cividale, Udine, and the rest of the occupied territory, further destroyed of set purpose not only the celebrated temple of Canova at Possagno, but also the Villa Soderini at Nervesa, well known as containing Tiepolo frescoes. The Germans kept the whole place under constant fire."—[Italian Official Photographs.]

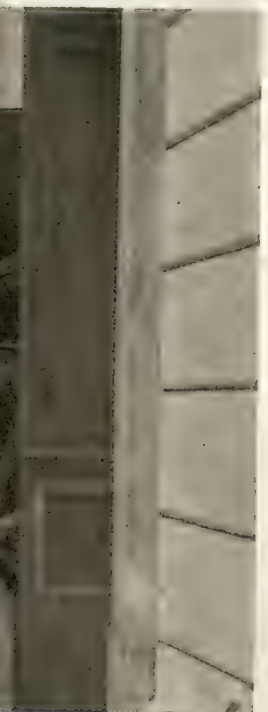
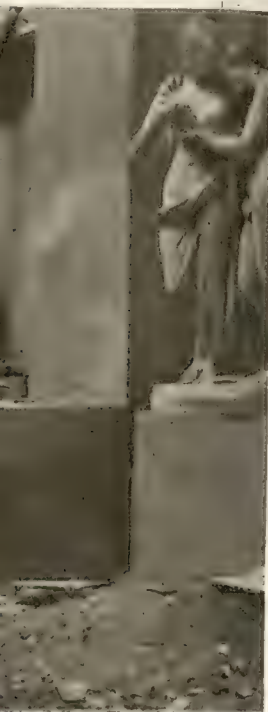
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On the french Eastern front: In Liberated Alsace.

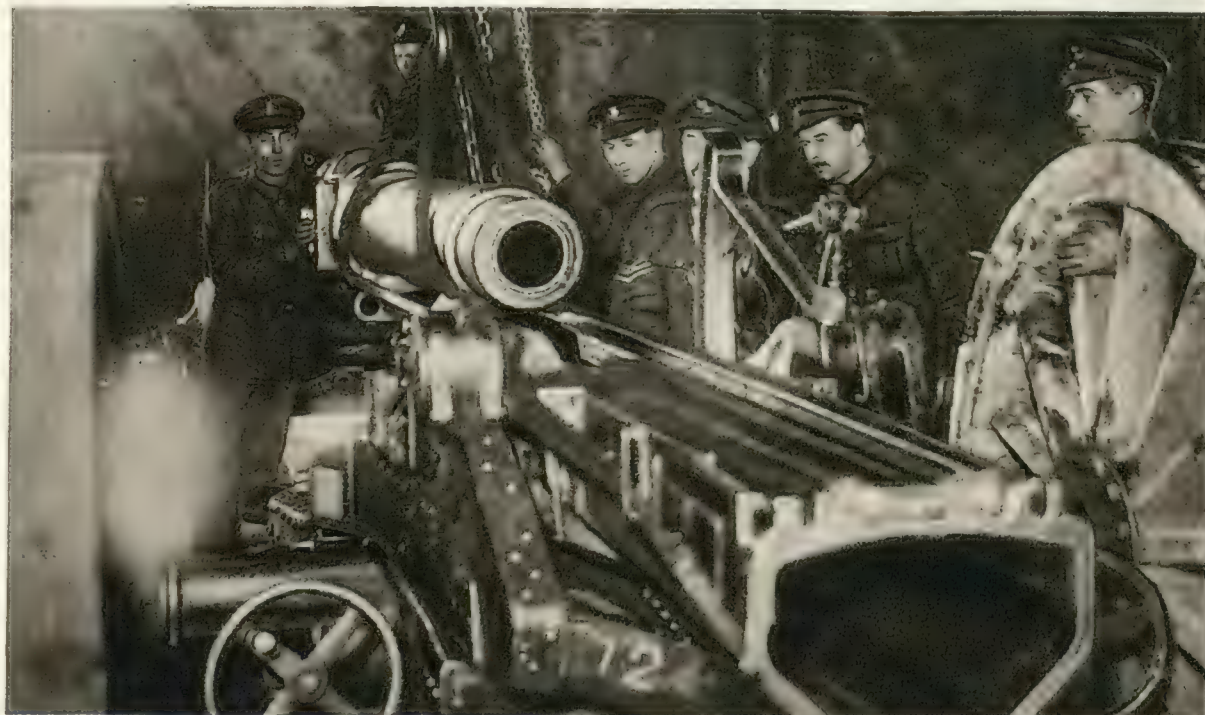


AT A VILLAGE FESTIVAL: A FRENCH VETERAN OF 1870; ALSATIAN GIRLS AND GAS-MASKED BOYS.

Ever since, early in the war, the French made their victorious thrust into Alsace and liberated whole districts, the people generally have eagerly looked forward to the hour of complete emancipation. The people of the villages lose no opportunities of testifying to their attachment to France and constantly make public displays of their loyalty, as here shown. In the centre of the group is a veteran

of the war of 1870 wearing his medals. The girls are in Alsatian dress, while the boys masquerade in captured German gas-masks. Apropos to that it may incidentally be noted that now the Germans find the gas of the Allies more efficacious than their own, they are putting out "feelers," via neutral sources, against the future use of gas.—[French Official Photograph.]

On the British Western front: Ordnance Repairs.



AT A FIELD WORKSHOP: A RECOIL-CYLINDER SPRING OPENED OUT; "ASSEMBLING" A REPAIRED GUN.

Only hopeless incurables, practically, among our guns at the Front are sent to England for repair. Unless a gun is so damaged in action, or so broken down in its mechanism, that only the resources of a home arsenal such as Woolwich, Elswick, or Barrow can remedy the defects, its "cure" is undertaken at the Front, in one of the numerous field repair-workshops. These nowadays abound,

some quite close up to the lines and near the railway lines and main highways near the battle-area, so that transport can be managed with the least expenditure of haulage and of time. Every appliance for repair is stocked, and a highly trained staff do the work. The jobs have always to be carried out at high pressure, for fresh repairs from one place or another are always coming in.—[Official Photos.]

A NIGHT GLIMPSE

"It was revealed a few weeks recent letter from the War Cor "that we had taken over from about St. Quentin, in order to Allies for operations elsewhere its nature from the old battlefie

March 6, 1918

Repairs.



G" A REPAIRED GUN.

and near the railway lines and that transport can be managed and of time. Every appliance and staff do the work. The high pressure, for fresh repairs coming in.—[Official Photos.]

March 6, 1918

In Our New Western front Sector.



A NIGHT GLIMPSE AT THE ENTRANCE TO AN OFFICERS' DUG-OUT: A COSY, FIRE-LIT INTERIOR.

"It was revealed a few weeks ago," wrote Mr. Philip Gibbs in a recent letter from the War Correspondents' Headquarters in France, "that we had taken over from the French a part of the line round about St. Quentin, in order to liberate some of the troops of our Allies for operations elsewhere. . . . This ground is different in its nature from the old battlefields, and is still sweet and clean from

the absence of continual gun-fire. Our men who came to take it over from the French—men who had been in the mud and fire of Flanders—stared around them and said: 'This seems like Paradise.' . . . From points of vantage one can look straight across to the German lines, where the River Oise and its canal are in the marshes."—[Official Photograph.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

THE Women's Exhibition held at Harrod's recently was, amongst other things, designed to impress upon those women who have not hitherto been engaged on work of national importance that the country had need of their services.

Women's Day, to be held on March 22, has a different object. It is meant to bring home to those who, by reason of domestic ties, age, health, or other causes, are prevented from themselves enlisting in the women's army the necessity of providing suitable means of recreation for those who can and do. No organisation has done better or more useful work in this direction than the Young Women's Christian Association. "Waacs" and "Wrens," clerks, chauffeurs, typists, and munition-workers by the hundred would be the first to acknowledge their indebtedness to the recreation huts and clubs which the Association has opened all over the country in areas where large numbers of women are engaged in war work. As the number of women workers increases—and it becomes larger every day—the need for these "huts" grows with it. At the moment there is a demand for twenty-eight huts or clubs in France; England wants at least a hundred; from various munition areas comes the cry for ten, and twelve more are wanted in London alone.

Women's Day is to be the culmination of a week's effort to raise the £183,000 that is required to carry on the necessary work, and will be the final day of Blue Triangle Week, during which

especially organised "teams" will "work" the West End in quest of funds.

Women have been promoted to posts of high responsibility during the last three years; but, so far, no woman is entitled to the prefix of Lieutenant, Captain, Major, or any other word indicating rank before her name, though some women are, in fact, graded as "officers," but without the privilege of using the title to which their rank entitles them. Though British conservatism regards "rank" as a purely masculine

affair, the Italian military authorities take a more enlightened view, and two women—Mrs. Hallings and Countess Helena Gleichen—are now the proud holders of the honorary rank of Major in the Italian Army.

Few women have had more thrilling war experiences. It was in April 1915 that the two women took up the study of radiography in Paris, with a view to serving as X-ray operators. For six months they applied themselves to their task, working often from eight in the morning until ten o'clock at night. To evolve mobile X-ray appar-

tus capable of standing the stress and strain of constant moving was the next step. This, too, was successfully achieved; and Mrs. Hallings and Countess Helena returned to London with the object of placing their services at the disposal of the British Army medical authorities. For six weeks or so they worked under Sir Thomas Gallwey, and finally offered themselves to the lords of Whitehall. But officialdom did not then hold enlightened views as to the value of women's

(Continued overleaf.)



AN APPLICANT TO THE BENCHERS OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE:
MISS HELENA NORMANTON, B.A.

Despite the remarkable impetus which the War has given to what is generally termed the Woman's Movement, it is curious, and will be very disappointing to many, to know that the application of Miss Helena Normanton, B.A., a University Extension lecturer, and speaker on social questions, to the Benchers of the Middle Temple, for admission as a student of the Inn, has been refused.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



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The Church and the Troops on the Western front.



THE CONSOLATIONS OF RELIGION: ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A NURSE AT HER BROTHER'S GRAVE.

Not only has the Church, in its broadest sense, given many ministers of religion to the Forces—men who have given up the duties of normal times to take their place side by side where danger threatens them every moment, but the solace of their ministrations is inestimable, where life is held at a pin's fee. Our first illustration is of a *padre*—ministers of all denominations are called

"*padre*" in the war-areas—conducting a service on the Western Front in France, before an altar built up of drums. Our second picture records a pathetic incident on the Somme battlefield—a South African nurse placing a wreath upon her brother's grave, the *Padre*, who was the boy's teacher at school, standing by.—
[Official Photographs.]

services. They had never before heard of a woman radiographer, and were not disposed to be the first to give her a chance of proving her worth.

But the Italian authorities, though no more experienced, were willing to make the experiment, and the two pioneers and their radiograph-car



"WHO SWEEPS A ROOM—" WOMEN AT WORK AT KINGSTON.

The women of Kingston are being employed as road-sweepers, and are doing their work well. No doubt some at least of them remember the fine lines of George Herbert: "Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws, Makes that and th' action fine."

Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.

soon found themselves on the Italian front, not far from Gorizia, where for eighteen months they worked, subjected to almost incessant shell-fire. It was not all smooth sailing. For some time the new-comers were regarded with suspicion amounting to positive distrust. There was even an idea that they might be a particularly clever pair of German spies. But eventually their indisputable skill and the excellence of their work disarmed the most suspicious, and, when civilian motor drivers were withdrawn from service and replaced by military ones, the Italians conferred field rank on the two Englishwomen, holding that it was unfair to give them the responsibility of commanding thirty soldiers unless they were at the same time given military authority to enable them to do so.

Whilst working in Italy the two "operators" had as intimate an experience of war as any women could desire. An Italian field-hospital at the front is rather like a British advanced dressing-station, only more so; and on more than one occasion it happened that, while X-ray photographs were being taken at one end of the hospital, the other was being devastated by shell-fire. On one occasion shelling was so heavy that the two

"Majors" were obliged to take shelter in an artillery observation post. On another, when returning from a visit to an advanced post, bullets whizzed around overhead when a gap occurred in the houses.

The Scottish Women's Hospitals are adding a fresh chapter to their already glorious history. The devoted work accomplished by the late Dr. Elsie Inglis and her band of devoted helpers in Serbia and Russia is fresh in the minds of most of us. The Serbs, at least, have not forgotten. What is more, the newly reconstituted Jugo-Slav Division, about to proceed to the front, have asked for a unit to be again sent to their assistance. And the authorities at headquarters, appreciating the gratitude that lies behind the request, have already despatched an augmented unit to the help of our sorely tried Allies. The commandant is Dr. Annette Benson, who has been working for some time in the Cama Hospital at Bombay; and the reorganisation and expansion of the new unit has been carried out on lines planned by Dr. Elsie Inglis herself not long before her death. The King and Queen showed their appreciation of the new effort being made by the organisation by personally inspecting the Serbian unit at Buckingham Palace before its departure from this country. The King displayed the keenest interest in each



WAR-TIME: SOCIETY WOMEN AT A FOOD KITCHEN.

The war is no respecter of persons, and has practically abolished differences of class. An instance of this is seen in our photograph of Lady Cleveland, the wife of Sir Charles Raitt Cleveland, K.C.I.E., being served with a jug of soup at the Marylebone National Kitchen.—[Photograph by the Farringdon Photo. Co.]

individual member of the band, most of whom have already had experience of the difficulties and dangers attaching to service with the army they are setting out to join. CLAUDINE CLEVE.



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Tree-felling on the British front in France.



FORESTRY AT THE FRONT: FELLING TREES IN FRENCH WOODS; BURNING STUBBLE ON TREE-STUMPS.

Timber is, of course, required in large quantities at the Front for various purposes, such as the construction of buildings, dug-outs, and railways, and many goodly "fathers of the forest" have had to succumb to the exigencies of war. In a description (quoted also on another page) of the new British line near St. Quentin, Mr. H. Perry Robinson says: "Here it is a singularly peaceful

country, showing little of the devastation of war, with villages and woods largely intact. It is for the most part rolling country of hill and hollow, studded with patches of woodland, as far as the wide, marshy area of the winding River Oise. Across the marshy area one can see in the south-east the great black mass of the vast Forest of St. Gobain."—[Official Photographs.]

THE GREAT WAR.

YET ANOTHER HOSPITAL-SHIP SUNK—SUBMARINES AND SHIPBUILDING—AMERICAN DOCKYARDS HUSTLING—DIARY OF THE RUSSIAN TRAGEDY—JAPAN'S INTENTIONS—THE BRITISH BEYOND JORDAN.

ANOTHER outrage on the high seas was committed by the Hun seamen at 4 a.m. on the morning of Feb. 26. The hospital-ship *Glenart Castle*, formerly the Union-Castle liner *Galician*, was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel. The vessel remained afloat only seven minutes after being struck. Her complement was 5 doctors, 1 matron, 7 sisters, 2 chaplains, 42 R.A.M.C. orderlies, 4 officers, 5 engineers, a crew of 115, and Captain Burt. No patients were on board. Twenty-two survivors reached Swansea, after a miserable experience in a boat from 4 to 10.30 a.m., when they were picked up by an American destroyer. Of the rest no news had been received at the time of writing.

Naval aircraft were busy during the week on enemy positions in Belgium. Oosttacker Aerodrome, Bruges Dock, Engeldump, and Abeele Aerodrome were bombed with good results. At Engeldump a fire was started. All the British machines returned safely.

The submarine returns again marked an increase; 14 large vessels (against 12 for the

previous period), 4 smaller vessels (against 3), and 7 fishing-boats (against 1) made up the unhealthy record. For four consecutive weeks the figures show a steady rise in losses. Arrivals slightly lower; sailings increased by 5. In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to Mr. H.

Samuel's criticisms, pointed out that, while our shipbuilding was in 1916 only 516,000 tons, in 1917 it had risen to over 1,100,000 tons. Elsewhere, interesting information was given regarding American shipbuilding. Great plants have been laid down in the United States, and the word is "hustle." One yard expects to turn out 42 merchantmen this year; and another is to produce 67 vessels—merchantmen, destroyers, and submarines. The largest yard has 52 slipways, scheduled to produce one 11,000-ton vessel every two days. The Americans have always had a special genius for the rapid driving-through of huge engineering works, and

this aptitude they are now to prove as never before. This year's building by the Allies is estimated to exceed sinkings and leave a surplus. It is a salutary pill for Tirpitz.

[Continued on page 40]



THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK "AMBASSADOR" IN LONDON: M. LITVINOFF; AND HIS WIFE.

It was stated in Parliament on February 28 that M. Litvinoff had "given his promise to the Foreign Office to desist from Bolshevik propaganda work in this country." On the same day it was announced in the Press that the landlord of the offices in Westminster which M. Litvinoff used had terminated the tenancy in advance, and closed the rooms to M. Litvinoff, because of propagandist activities from that centre. Mme. Litvinoff, seen here, was a Miss Ivy Low, a niece of the eminent *littérateur* and journalist, Sir Sidney Low. She is herself a novelist. She was married to M. Litvinoff in 1915.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



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OUR LENGTHENING

The upper photograph shows a mascot, marching up to the lower one a battalion of inspection in trench. Describing the latter district "While the whole line is

The Extension of the British front in France.



OUR LENGTHENING LINE: A REGIMENT WITH ITS MASCOT-GOAT MARCHING UP; A C.O. INSPECTING.

The upper photograph shows a British regiment, with its goat-mascot, marching up to take over part of the French line. In the lower one a battalion commander is seen making his first tour of inspection in trenches just taken over near St. Quentin. Describing the latter district recently, Mr. H. Perry Robinson writes: "While the whole line is now generally quiet, nowhere is it quieter

than in the southern portion of our front, which we have recently taken over from the French below St. Quentin. . . . The process of taking over was accomplished with complete smoothness and without a hitch, and, as always, the arrangements made by the French were admirable, and everything was done by our Allies to facilitate our settling down in our new quarters."—[Official Photographs.]

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[Continued on page 40]

The recent acts of the Russian tragedy, taken in order of time, were as follows: Feb. 24—The Bolsheviks intimated their submission to Germany's peace terms—namely, the cession of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia; the evacuation of Ukraina and Finland; the disbandment of the

The bullying of Roumania continued. Mackensen and General Averescu held long negotiations without definite result. One million of Roumania's seven million people has died; 14,000 Transylvanians have been condemned to death for patriotic actions; yet the nation has not lost all heart or hope. The King has not abdicated, as reported.

Gun-fire north-east of Monastir and the further bombing of the Seres-Drama railway on Feb. 27 was the principal news from the Salonika front.

In Palestine, on Feb. 25, El Kerak, at the south-eastern end of the Dead Sea, was bombed by our aircraft. On the 26th British mounted patrols reached Rujm-el-Bahr, a small lake-port and depôt at the north end of the Dead Sea, 2½ miles east of the mouth of the Jordan. They took also the ford of Mandesi, 10 miles from the Jordan mouth. Patrol encounters took place 2½ miles north of Jericho, near Osh-el-Ghorab. The British are now "beyond Jordan."

In Mesopotamia British patrols reached Hit, 95 miles west of Baghdad. From Hit Babylon drew the asphalt for her walls. Its bitumen wells, hot geysers, and smoky lime-



A GERMAN PILL-BOX BUILDER'S YARD, OR DUMP, CAPTURED INTACT: THE HAUL OF CONCRETE SLABS AND STEEL GIRDERS.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

Russian Army; the internment of Russian warships; the stoppage of Bolshevik propaganda against the Central Powers. This surrender did not stop the German advance. Feb. 25—The Germans occupied Pernau, Dorpat, Reval, and Pskoff. No answer yet returned to the submission. Feb. 26—News received that Pskoff had been "desperately defended." The Germans having refused an armistice, the Bolshevik leaders renewed their frenzied appeals to the country to resist the invader. Feb. 27—Rumoured stay of the German advance. Large Russian detachments said to be pouring into the Pskoff district. The Red Army of Workmen said to number 100,000 volunteers. News of a German fleet moving towards the Gulf of Finland. The Russian sailors resolved to remain at their posts till the last minute. Japan, in the event of peace between Germany and Russia, to take measures "of the most decided and most adequate character." Japan has consulted the Allies as to her co-operation in Siberia.



A WESTERN FRONT TUNNELLING COMPANY'S JOB DONE BY NEW ZEALANDERS: BLOWING UP OVER 52 TONS OF DAMAGED SHELLS AND LAND MINES. New Zealand Official Photograph.

works have led the Arabs to call Hit the "Mouth of Hell." The Turks made little resistance to the British advance. LONDON: MARCH 2, 1918.

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